PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF MR. KAUFMAN,

OF TEXAS. In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1846-On the Mexican war.

The bill providing for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard being under consideration in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. KAUFMAN addressed the committee as fol-

Mr. KAUFMAN addressed the committee as foltows:

Mr. Charman: I congratulate the friends of the
revenue principle on the favorable auspices under
which they have cutered upon the discussion of this
bill. It isknown to you and the country, that one
of the favorite arguments of the friends of the proteeffive policy at the north, has been that it would
be suicidal in the United States to permit the introduction of British manufactures into this country,
while England closed her ports to our grain and
breadstuffs. This argument, which has done more
than all others besides to make a protective tariff
popular with the farmers of the north has been
lately silenced; for we have just received the gratifying intelligence that the old and aristocratic corulaws of England have been repealed, and that henceforth our farmers will find a market for the products of their soil in ports hitherto closed to
them. To preserve that market, it is evidently
our policy to reciprocate, as far as we can, and to
remove all restrictions upon imports from abroad,
so far as is not incompatible with raising the reveinue necessary to keep the wheels of the federal govssary to keep the wheels of the federal gov

mment in motion.
But, Mr. Chairman, fruitful and inviting as i the question now legitimately under consideration, and deeply interested as my constituents are in its and deeply interested as my constituents are in its proper disposition, I do not now propose to discuss it. In the wide range allowed to debate, when the House has resolved itself into committee, another question has been raised by members in their discussion of this bill, which demands my first and special attention. I allude, sir, to the Mexican war. While every patriot in the land feels a deep and abiding interest in its vigorous prosecution and speedy and successful termination, yet opinions have been advanced in this debate which peculiarly concern the people whom I have the honor in part to represent on this floor. In the hasty zeal of certain gentlemen to attack the President for ordering the United States troops to march to the Rio Grande, gentlemen to attack the President for ordering the United States troops to march to the Rio Grande, (the western boundary of Texas, as defined by the constitution of my State.) they have struck a blow at the integrity of her soil which I must attempt to parry, and which, if their opinions were correct, would curtail the once "lone," but now "bright and particular star" of one-half her fair proportions.

I shall first endeavor to show, Mr. Chairman I shall first endeavor to show, our. Charman, that the Rio Grande is rightfully the western bound any of the State of Texas; and, in the second place that if it was a matter of doubt, yet, under the circumstances, it was the bounden duty of the President of the to act as he has done, and protect every inc

to Spain in 1819, I presume will not be questioned; if twere, I could produce, in proof of it, the concurring testimony of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and indeed all our leading statesmen who have been on the stage of political action from the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, to the present day. Mr. John Quincy Adams, in a letter to the Spanish minister, Don Onis, dated March 12th, 1818, says: "The claim of France always claimed the territory which for the stage of the

The Daith Amion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 1, 1846.

ublic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that nail to renort to to enforce them, except the arbitroment of the sword. All independent nations are solvening to the American readen, the claims of the boundaries of the Spanish pursues as a fight to all the seafly among the state of the America, and of the arbitrone that halfed is a America, and of the interest of the latter of the state of the stat

republic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that would be interesting to the American resider.

"The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and stremmonly urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so dattering prevented any affectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish sutherity, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellion against an office styrest power spain and the United States of America has disappared an illusion too long foudly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the topper in which a funcies as clearly part of the limits of the part of the court of the courty had indied them. They have seen themselves, by a camendon to shirt dray stere as party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a pray, not only to impositions a lirendy intoinerable, but to all these exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile to deviating the court of the court of the same stray of the kindred republics of the American contain of the crown of spain and the American contain court of the same stray of the kindred republics of the American contain that ever diagraced the annels of Ettrope, they have resolved, under the bleasings of Slad, to be rang. By this magnitudinous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes we proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are proposed they maintenance of which their lives and fortunes ar

VOLUME II.

"Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and attinulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict, in which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacegodoches, this twenty third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1319.

"JAMES LONG.

"Bulle There, Secty."

Surrendered and deserted by the American government, Texas, weak in numbers and influence, found herself, in 1821, a part of independent Mexico; and for 15 long years she was "the aport and victim of successive military revolutions," carried on at a far distant capitol, without any consent on her part except that imposed by force. She was curtailed of except that imposed by force. She was curtailed of her ancient proportions and limits—other States encroaching upon her, she was tied to the car of Coahuila, forming together the State of Coahuila, forming together the State of Coahuila and Texas, and denied, but promised a separate existence; and when the promise was asked to be complied with, her commissioner was thrown into prason for his presumption. All this was slone at the city of Mexico, and I admit that Texas was reduced in her limits to the Nueces, but with no other binding force upon her than that which power imposes. This arbitrary reduction and curtailment of oses. This arbitrary reduction and curtailment of er limits is the foundation of all the modern declanation as to the Nueces being the western bounda mation as to the Nuecea being the western boundary of Texas. But Texas began to grow in strength and power, and "the might that slumbered in a freeman" was eventually to be awakened—her long lost rights vindicated, and her ancient limits to be restored. As an evidence of her increase in wealth and influence, I will here quote an extract from a report made by Gen. Almonte, who was sent to Texas by Santa Ana in 1834, to teconnoitre the country preparatory to its being overrun and despoiled of the few vestiges of liberty yet left it.
"The state of that colony (Texas) is most flourishing."

despoiled of the few vestiges of liberty yet left it.

"The state of that colony (Texas) is most flourishing,"
says Aimonte; "It bids fair to become the best portion of
the Mexican confederation; tranquility reigned in all the
settlements, whose plantations and productions were rapidly increasing; no less than 5,500 hales of cotton, of 450 libeseach, would be exported this year (1834) from the settlement of the firatos alone. A small steamboat was shortly
expected at San Felips de Austin, from New Orleans, for the
transport, in the interior, of passengers and goods, Independently of many other contemplated improvements,
which would powerfully contribute to the advancement of
that prosperous colony."—(Niles's Register, Nov. 29th, 1834,
page 199.)

The editor goes on to remark that "the accounts
pretty plainly show that Santa Ana is gathering up

The editor goes on to remark that "the accounts pretty plainly show that Santa Ana is gathering up the elements of a despotic power." The prediction proved correct. He came at the head of the flower of his army, and the best appointed troops of Mexico; and at San Jacinto, in 1836, the tale of his disaster was told; and Texas—ancient Texas—was again free. Santa Ana, who, it will be recollected, was then President of Texas, and its virtual dictator, having destroyed the Mexican States, and erected a mile of the Jacobism on their ruins, was taken a prisoner. All the howers of the Mexican covernment were centered in his person. He then, to save the honor and lives of that portion of the army under General Filisola, their arms, ammunition, and public property, from falling into the hands of the Texans, and to restore himself and fellow-prisoners to liberty, signed a treaty with the government of Texas, by which he agreed to acknowledge her independence, and to the Rie Grande.

Article 3 provides: "The Mexican forces will

Although Vasquez and himself, in the year 1842, had each crossed the Rio Grande and made attacks on the unprotected town of San Antonio de Bexar, yet their retreat before the Texans was more rapid than their advance. They "recrossed the Rio Grande" in such a manner as to give eminent force Bocanegra. Speaking in his character of Scre-ry of State in regard to Texas, July 8, 1842, ore than three months after Vasquez's invasion and retreat, he says:

When General Somerville, in 1842, marched into Loredo, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, he met with no opposition from any Mexican army; and it was not until a portion of his brave and gallant men, under the chivalric General Fisher, wert to Mier, on the right bank, that they could get a fight. Indeed, the Texas Rangers, under the gallant Hays and McCallough, have for years held undisputed sway over that territory, and we have had such occupation of it as its condition and the wants of our population permitted or required. No Mexican forces have ever been stationed on the left bank; all their war manifestoes are dated on the right. And, although it must be admitted that we have never taken actual timust be admitted that we have never taken actual

to act as he has done, and protect every including the presentation of the product of the produc Rio Grande as he formerly contended, from docu-mentary testimony, that the title of the United States to the Rio Grande was as clear as to the ialand of Orleans.

But, Mr. Chairman, I must hasten to my second

But, Mr. Chairman, I must hasten to my second position, and that is, to prove that the President, under the circumstances, was bound to pursue the course he did in sending the army to the Rio Grande. By an act of the Texas Congress in 1836, her western boundary was declared to be the Rio Grande. By a provision of the present constitution of the State of Texas, all laws of the resulting of Texas were declared in force not income.

t might not be in the heart of the settlements, inter-rupting and stopping the peaceful and useful occu-pations of the farmer and husbandman.

pations of the farmer and husbandman.

He sent the army to protect acounty of the State of Texas, which was represented in the senate of the republic of Texas, in her convention, and in the present Senate of the State of Texas, by that able enterprising and useful pleases. present Senate of the State of Texas, by that able enterprising, and useful pioneer, (Hon. H. L. Kin-ney,) who has for years been a resident citizen in

and not an "envoy," and that it was only made present dispute that they were willing to settle, and not "all questions in dispute," as proposed by the United States. Now, it may be possible that their acceptance of our proposition was reade in the manner it was, in order to serve as a hole to creep out of, should it be deemed necessary by that government; but that is hardly probable, and could not for a moment be so understood by the United States; for the Mexican government receives our proposition as "made in good faith," and in the communication of Mr. Pefis to Mr. Black, of October 31st, 1845, he speaks of the "pending questions," as it was expressed and proposed by the United States. After asking the United States to wildraw its navy from Vera Cruz during the pendicy of the negotiations, he says: "It would be an evidence of proceeding in good faith and with sincerity towards the pacific arrangement of the 'pending large questions,' between Mexico and the United States. It was not Texas that she cared about, but this act of President Herrera's created no outbreak in Mexico against him, but it was only after they found that he agreed to receive a mission of peace from the government of the United States that a revolution took place, and he was hurled from his place by one whose chiefest recommendation to citif power was his "eternal and uncompromising hostility" to the United States. Although our government was the first to welcome Mexico in the single power was his "eternal and uncompromising hostility" to the United States hat a revolution took place, and he was hurled from his place by one whose chiefest recommendation to citif power was his "eternal and uncompromising hostility" to the United States have a mission of peace from the government was the first to welcome Mexico in the single power was his "eternal and uncompromising hostility" to the United States that a revolution took place, and he was hurled from his place by one whose chiefest recommendation to citif power was his "eternal and uncompromi

sates." In this last communication just quoted, all the questions are spoken of as matters of settlement by this commissioner or envoy.

That he Mexican government used the word minister, when they agreed to receive "the commissioner," proposed by the United States, is conclusively proven by the correspondence which took purposes the proven by the correspondence which took purposed by the United States, is conclusively proven by the correspondence which took purposes the proven by the correspondence which took purposes the proven by the correspondence which took proven by the proven by the provent proven by the provent proven by the provent prove

Service of the servic autherner to subscribe forthwith to a newspa-per which so nobly defends southern rights, even if it were not what it is—the ablest literary journal in America.—Southern Journal THE WESTERN CONTINENT;

ney.), who has for years been a resident citizen in that portion of territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; a portion of country recognised as independent of Mexico by the United States and the principal powers of Europe. He believed it his duty to protect that portion of the congressional district represented on this floor by my honorable colleague, and a collectoral district unanimously (I believe) established by this Congress. Who, placed under similar circumstances with the President, could have, or would have, acted differently? Who would have, or would have, acted differently? Who would have, or would have, declined an issue literally forced upon him? An adjustment would not be listened to by Mexico. The President's oath, then, bound him to see that the laws were faithfully executed to protect the country in all its parts, and to repel invasion, if aitempted. "And this extent hath his offence—no more."

And here, Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the committee, in noticing a remark which fell the the other day from an honorable representative from Ohio, (Mr. Sawyer.) He charged the Texas senators with voting to give away Oregon north of 490, after one of them had made a speech in favor of 542 at the subscribers, 15 ""

The the bounder from the whole the Senate in repert to subscribers and the principal powers and the subscribers, 15 ""

The the other day from an honorable representative from Ohio, (Mr. Sawyer.) He charged the Texas senators with voting to give away Oregon north of 490, after one of them had made a speech in favor of 542 (Mr. Attaches recedings of the Senate in research that the fifteen subscribers, 15 ""

The transfer of the transport from the whole the subscribers in advance. For three subscribers, 15 ""

The transport of the control of 490, after one of them had made a speech in favor of 542 (Mr. Attaches the subscribers) in subscribers in subscribers in advance. For the subscribers in subscribers in a subscriber in subscribers in subscribers in a subscribers in subsc

and to count to to enforce there, except the are proposed on the control of the c

fallibility of the member from Himois.

To be serious on the subject, there is no more difficulty in distributing those seven hundred offices among the States and Territories than in distributing the representation upon this floor, or the cadets at West Point, or the midshipmen in the navy. Those officers labor for the whole people, and are paid by the whole. Why should not all narts of the country be permitted to participate in the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of office emanating from their own government? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the unit of the section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular section? Why confine all the patronage to a particular sectio

on the receipt of \$200, we will send the certificate to feel their responsibility to their employers. Every appointment should be made for a stated period. It is the colly mode in which industry and fidelity can be secured. There are some now in office here who were removed to this city when the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia, more than forty years since I twas said yeaterday, by a gentlersan from Induana, [Mr. Kennert,] in reference to another subject, that "a man who had been in office about the Capitol eight years, and maintained a character for integrity, must be a saint indeed."

What must a man be who has occupied the ammedia of the responsibility but there are, as I understand, serious complaints of the system which has grown up under the administration of their official duties. The substitutions of labor and multiplication of offices—sinecures—is the fruit; of this absurd system of conferring upon a man an office for life, with remainder to his children. It may be objected, that if changes are made, the public business will suffer. I am a ware that too frequent changes would produce that result; but to refuse any changes on that account is denying the propriety of changes in the office of President and members of the cabinet. How much more important are the reasons for retaining the latter in office permanently than one of their subort dimates. No man who has been here any length of time could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unsuble to the could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unsuble to the could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unsuble to the could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unsuble to the could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unsuble to the could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who of time could avoid seeing that there are some in the employment of the government who are utterly unworthy of confidence. Of the great mass of officers I have nothing to say. I presume they are competent, honest, industrious, respectable men. I know nothing to the contrary. But there are men equally competent, honest, and industrious, all over the Union; equally deserving, and equally entitled to public favor. The member from Illinois calls this the Union; equally deserving, and equally endied to public favor. The member from Illinois calls this a small matter; he ought to be competent to judge of small matters. But, sir, is it so? These officers receive annually more than one million of dollars. In a pecuniary point of view, then, it is not a very trilling affair. What reason has been, or can be,

Supplemental and security of the property of t

The public interest and the public morals demand it. We want laborers, not jecturers—servants, not masters. As officer who performs his duty, has nothing to fear from the operation of the bill under discussion. They are not the men who resort to the despicable means I have mentioned. They are not seen in platoons on Sunday realing and staggering with drunkenness. I understand that there are many cases in which clerks receiving large pay, perform little or no service, while others receiving half the amount of pay, perform a large amount of labor. This is unjust in every respect. If we are to pay men in order to furnish them a living—if we are to support those who will not labor, let us erect a national poor-house at once. [Mr. Houserow of Alabama rose, and requested a

NUMBER 79.

States had too few in the distribution of these offices.]

Mr. RAPHRUN replied, I have not risen with the view of making any such statement, or for the purpose of compilating here that any State in particular had been neglected.

Mr. Howsvon repeated, that he desired the information with reference to his own action.

Mr. RAPHRUN replied, that several gentlemen around him had the information called for by the gentlemen from Alabams, which they were ready to communicate to the House. I rose mainly to reply to the witticiams of the member from Illinois, [Mr. Douglass,] in order to satisfy him that this was not "a solemn farce," but really a serious matter. If I have succeeded, I am content.

[Mr. Housron of Alabama rose, and requested statement of what States had overdrawn, and what tates had too few in the distribution of these off-

APPENDIX.—The following statement will show how the offices are distributed and whether there is, in reality, ground of complaint. It was prepared with much care by a member of the House of Representatives, who kindly furnished me with a

30,000 ! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 32, for 1846. drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday CAPITALS.
\$30,000 | 10 prizes of 10,000 | 10 do 4,000 | 10 do &c. 4,000 3,000 2,200

66 No. lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Tickets, \$10—halves, \$5—quarters, \$2 50.
rtificates of packages of 22 whole \$110